



General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/155
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19 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding recently adopted Security Council resolutions 819 (1993) and 820 (1993) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement of 18 April 1993 by the Government of the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding Security
Council resolutions 819 (1993) and 820 (1993)

At its today's session, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has considered the latest activities in the wake of the adoption of the Security Council resolutions concerning Srebrenica and the tightening of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia notes with regret that the Security Council, bowing to the pressure of some of its members and under the influence of one-sided information, decided to step up the pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In doing so, it has disregarded the reports of UNPROFOR and of the Secretary-General of the world Organization and ignored the information provided by the Serbs from Bosnia. In that way, an inaccurate picture on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being projected and consequently one-sided resolutions are adopted at an accelerated pace.

The resolution continues to arbitrarily condemn the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its alleged involvement in the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is evident, from the official reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the reports of the UNPROFOR commanders, that for almost a year there is no soldier of the Army of Yugoslavia in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia provides humanitarian not military assistance to the Serbs in Bosnia. On the other hand, the Republic of Croatia has been defying the United Nations for a year now, with impunity, by its failure to comply with the demands contained in the Security Council resolution 752 to withdraw its regular armed forces.

An inter-ethnic and civil war is being waged in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that fact has been acknowledged by the international community through the structure of participants in the Geneva Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, this war cannot be ended by finger-pointing at the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by a hypocritical policy of tightening the sanctions against it.

Ever since the political solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina was first sought and this year in particular, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has invested and is still investing constructive efforts aimed at an immediate and unconditional cessation of military operations and at establishing a just and lasting peace. Such a constructive contribution on the part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was highly appreciated by many

factors involved in the resolution of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unfortunately, the Security Council, in this and other previous resolutions, has totally ignored the positive position of the FR of Yugoslavia by persistently treating it as a party to the conflict that should be punished. Should the Security Council continue to treat Yugoslavia in this way and as a result subject it to more punishment, the question arises whether the further involvement of the FR of Yugoslavia in overcoming the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina can have any meaning.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia particularly wishes to stress that the imposition of sanctions represents a gross violation of the fundamental human rights guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations to all men and women and all nations. The international law does not recognize collective punishment of one nation - of innocent people and children - for political purposes.

An ultimatum deadline given to the Serbs in Bosnia to accept and sign the Vance-Owen peace plan in its entirety runs contrary to the conclusions of the Geneva negotiations and the adopted principles that the agreement would be sought on the basis of consensus of all three constituent peoples and that no solution will be imposed.

The question is now posed - what is the motive behind ignoring the adopted principles - seeking an end to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina or an alibi for the perpetuation and stepping up of pressure against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to achieving other ends.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains fully committed to the policy of peace and overcoming the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina by political means, on the basis of equal respect of legitimate rights of all three constituent peoples. In that regard, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to closely cooperate with the United Nations and its representatives. However, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will firmly defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity if forced to do so.



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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 19 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Mustafa Kemal Gökeri, Chargé d'affaires a.i., of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tahsin BURCUOĞLU
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 16 April 1993 from Mr. Mustafa Kemal Gökeri
to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to respond to the letter dated 12 April 1993 addressed to you by Mr. A. J. Jacovides, the Greek Cypriot representative, which was circulated as document A/47/924-S/25579 of the same date. This letter is replete with distortions and is a gross misrepresentation of facts pertaining to the recent incidents which occurred at our borders.

In his letter, Mr. Jacovides claims that it was the Turkish forces who were responsible for the shooting incident that took place in the evening of 8 April 1993, whereas this is not so. As is also well known to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the area in question is under the responsibility of the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces.

Regarding the development of this unfortunate incident itself, the facts are as follows:

At 1835 hours local time that evening, two Greek Cypriot National Guard soldiers came out of an empty house in the United Nations-controlled buffer zone and started advancing towards the Turkish Cypriot positions in the "Caglayan" area, in clear violation of the buffer zone. They were spotted by a Turkish Cypriot soldier on guard duty at the sentry post nearby, which, contrary to what Mr. Jacovides claims, is permanently manned.

The Turkish Cypriot soldier on guard duty warned the Greek Cypriot intruders, first by shouting at them in English to stop and then by firing a warning shot into the air. In spite of these warnings, however, the Greek Cypriot soldiers kept advancing towards the Turkish Cypriot positions and actually reached our defence lines. When the shooting incident occurred, the Greek Cypriot soldier was within 5 metres of the Turkish Cypriot guard and clearly constituted a threat to him. The other Greek Cypriot soldier subsequently fled the area, and the body of the shot soldier was removed by UNFICYP authorities, who had come to the area soon afterwards, and was turned over to the Greek Cypriot authorities.

In this context, I would also like to bring to your kind attention an article published in the Greek Cypriot daily Cyprus Mail of 13 April 1993, under the heading "Retaliation not always justified", in which it is stated that "the guardsman was disobeying army orders by wandering into the buffer zone ...".

The Greek Cypriot side immediately started exploiting the incident and engaged in provocative activities. The next day, a large demonstration was held in the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia. A group of demonstrators later entered the buffer zone and blocked all traffic between the two sides at the Ledra Palace border gate.

On Sunday, 11 April 1993, Greek Cypriot National Guard soldiers again violated the buffer zone in the Famagusta area, by penetrating 200 to 300 metres

into it, and opened fire at the Turkish Cypriot positions causing extensive damage. This was clearly a deliberate and organized attack and it is interesting that no mention of it is made in Mr. Jacovides' letter.

I would like to emphasize that those provocative actions of the Greek Cypriot side further aggravate the existing lack of trust and confidence between the two sides, which is also mentioned in Your Excellency's latest report on your mission of good offices in Cyprus. We urge the Greek Cypriot side to exercise restraint and common sense and to avoid actions which adversely affect inter-communal peace and tranquillity.

I would be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa Kemal GÖKERİ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

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S/25629
19 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been asked to forward the following letter to the Security Council
by the Acting Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 17 April 1993 from the Acting Prime Minister of
Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the
Security Council

Right now, while I am writing this letter, a horrible human drama is taking place in the Bosnian town of Srebrenica. Regardless of all the appeals sent to the international community and despite the fact that the United Nations Security Council adopted last night resolution 819 according to which the region of Srebrenica has been proclaimed the protected zone under the international control, the Serbian fascist phalanges under the command of General Mladić are destroying the town with all the artillery available while men-to-men infantry fightings are taking place at the very accesses to the town. Scores of dead and wounded civilians are lying scattered on the streets with no chance to receive even the elementary help. Dramatic appeals from Srebrenica succeed one another. We have the undoubted evidence that General Mladić personally ordered the massacre of civilian population that occurs at the same time when this very General participates in the "peace talks", mediated by UNPROFOR, with the representatives of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Airport Sarajevo. It is the matter of hours now, it would soon be too late for the international community to undertake any action. If orders issued by General Mladić be carried out then, I am afraid, the peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Vance-Owen plan included, would become absolutely pointless.

I would like to ask you to use the authority that you undoubtedly have and to do whatever is in the capacity of a human being to stop this crime over innocent civilians. I would like to stress once again that it is not the matter of hours but minutes that could mean death and horrifying atrocities for several thousands men, women, children and elderly people who have no means whatsoever to defend their lives.

(Signed) H. Efendić
Acting Prime Minister



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LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the text of the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine dated 17 April 1993 addressed to you in connection with the special economic problems arising from the carrying out by Ukraine of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see annex).

I kindly request Your Excellency to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 17 April 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council

I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your being elected to the high post of President of the Security Council and express confidence that your broad international experience and high authority will provide new positive impetus to further enhancement of the constructive role played by the Security Council in the primary activity of the United Nations in safeguarding sound foundations of reliable peace and stability, development of friendly relations between all the States, promotion of universal process of mutual understanding among peoples of the world.

Being an original State Member of the United Nations, Ukraine has always offered substantial support to the United Nations mediatory and peace-keeping efforts aimed at settling dangerous conflicts in various regions of the planet.

This is confirmed by our country's active participation in the difficult process of peaceful settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, which has grave destabilizing consequences for all the countries of Europe. As it was noted in the letter of the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk, to the United Nations Secretary-General of 22 March 1993, "Ukraine considers the United Nations sanctions to be an integral part of the international efforts towards peaceful settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and confirms its resolve to strictly observe them".

During my recent visit to New York, I had substantial conversations at United Nations Headquarters with H.E. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the United Nations Secretary-General, Ambassador T. O'Brien, your predecessor in the post of President of the Security Council, and Ambassador R. Sardenberg, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee on Sanctions against Yugoslavia, on that matter. As it might be known, particular issues concerning the possibility of reimbursement of Ukraine's heavy losses arising from its strict imposition of the United Nations sanctions regime against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, were discussed, inter alia, at these meetings.

Allow me, Mr. President, kindly to draw your attention to the fact that considering the present grave situation of the Ukrainian economy caused by well-known negative processes of the transitional period, the issue of reimbursement to Ukraine of the losses arising from enforcement of the United Nations sanctions against the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closely borders by now on the problem of protection of our economic sovereignty. It could also be added that in case of a possible further broadening of the United Nations sanctions regime against Yugoslavia, which has been recently insisted upon by some countries, the international trade lane by the Danube, vitally crucial for further build-up of Ukraine's state independence, will be practically blocked.

All this makes us file an urgent request with Your Excellency to raise as soon as possible for the consideration of the Security Council the issue concerning practical ways of implementation of Article 50 of the Charter in

order to use most promptly the international mechanism of compensation of losses to the States monitoring the implementation of sanctions, including Ukraine. At the same time, we deem it expedient that a simpler procedure of obtaining authorization letters for transshipment by the Danube be considered and that compulsory coordination with the Danube States of any issue concerning expansion of the list of articles, which need permission from the United Nations Security Council Committee on Sanctions for transit, be introduced.

The factor of considerable economic losses suffered by Ukraine because of its observance of the sanctions should, to our mind, be taken into account by other States Members of the United Nations in their relations with Ukraine, as well as by the United Nations in assessing Ukraine's contribution to the United Nations regular budget as well as for financing the United Nations peace-keeping forces.

We suppose that the system of sanctions itself should be more logical and streamlined, while economic losses arising from its enforcement should be equally distributed among the most developed Member States.

I hope, Mr. President, that Ukraine will receive your understanding and support in these important issues.

A. Zlenko
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Ukraine



Security Council

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19 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing this letter to, once again, notify the Security Council of the continuing acts of aggression which are being conducted against the Republic of Croatia by Serbian insurgents within Croatia and by Serbian paramilitary units based on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I am compelled to write this letter due to the recent rocket attack on the centre of the ancient Croatian city of Sibenik in which multiple rocket launchers of the Oganj type were used. The attack occurred at 14.35 on 19 April 1993 and resulted in the deaths of two civilians as well as the wounding of 11 other civilians, 4 of whom are severely wounded, with 2 of them in critical condition.

In addition to this letter I am enclosing an annex which contains a chronological list of acts of aggression by Serbian rebel forces that have occurred in the recent past.

I request your kind assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Military activities conducted against the
territory of the Republic of Croatia

28 March to 17 April 1993

28 March 1993 - the city of Zadar was shelled and its residents were forced to take cover in shelters;

30 March 1993 - the town of Zaton was hit by ground-to-ground missiles, wounding seven civilians, three of whom were children;

31 March 1993 - the town of Skradin was subjected to shelling by tank cannons; the town of Sinj was hit by ground-to-ground rockets and shelled by artillery cannons causing tremendous property damage; Zadar was hit by artillery throughout the day and received heavy damage;

1 April 1993 - the town of Biograd was shelled wounding six civilians; Gospic was hit by artillery shells;

4 April 1993 - the settlements of Novigrad, Skradin and Pirovac were subjected to artillery bombardment;

5 April 1993 - Skradin, Biograd, Novigrad, Pakostan and Gospic received heavy artillery shelling;

6 April 1993 - the city of Sibenik and the town of Novigrad were hit by artillery fire in which one civilian was seriously wounded;

8 April 1993 - the industrial centre of Zadar was, once again, subjected to artillery bombardment, mortar fire and shelling by tank cannons; Gospic was hit as well;

9 April 1993 - Zadar and its environs were repeatedly hit by artillery shells and other types of projectiles; Sibenik, Biograd and Gospic were shelled;

10 April 1993 - Zadar's industrial region was subjected to artillery shelling, causing substantial damage; the heart of the city of Sibenik was also hit by artillery;

11 April 1993 - the region of Zadar was again heavily shelled, causing the wounding of one civilian and heavy material damage;

12 April 1993 - the environs of Zadar and the town of Gospic were shelled by artillery;

13 April 1993 - Sibenik was hit by artillery shells and tank cannon fire; the environs of Zadar and the town of Gospic continued to be shelled;

14 April 1993 - Zadar and Sibenik were hit by ground-to-ground missiles and artillery fire; Gospic was subjected to mortar shelling, causing much property damage;

16 April 1993 - three civilians were wounded in an artillery attack on Gospic; the environs of Zadar were subjected to mortar attacks; Maslenica was hit by artillery shells; the region of the city of Djakovo was subjected to mortar attacks; the settlements of Radisice and Sabljak, located on the outskirts of the city of Karlovac, were hit by anti-aircraft guns;

17 April 1993 - the towns of Prkos, Galovac and Suhovare, located in the vicinity of Zadar, were shelled by artillery guns; the outskirts of Dubrovnik were hit by artillery shells; the city of Gospic was hit by cannon shells, resulting in heavy material damage.



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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to Your Excellency concerning the tragic situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would appreciate if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic
Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The sad news coming from eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina shock any freedom-loving person, and raise a question in mind as to when the bloodshed and genocide of Muslims by Serbian forces is going to end? During a year and so which have passed since the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide of non-Serb population there and in other parts of former Yugoslavia, various resolutions have been passed by the Security Council. Unfortunately, despite these resolutions, the war is fiercely continued, leaving no clear indication as to the termination of Serbian crimes, and the establishment of a just peace in near future. There is no doubt that the main reason behind the Serbian disregard for the resolutions of the Security Council is the lack of strong resolutions as well as insufficient guarantee to implement them.

Security Council resolutions 819 and 820 have been passed at a time when Serbs, regardless of previous United Nations resolutions, continue to slaughter people around the besieged city of Srebrenica in order to strengthen their positions. Although these resolutions contain positive elements, they still lack sufficient guarantee to be implemented. It is to be feared that the Serbs will pave the way for further aggression and expansionism by killing Muslim people in that city and elsewhere. With access to all kinds of weapons during the preceding year, the Serbs have continued the carnage of people, attacked the houses and shelters of civilians and completed their savagery by raping women and girls.

The public opinion of Muslims throughout the world is deeply concerned with the ongoing events in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and stands to evaluate the reactions of international organizations, particularly those of the United Nations. The establishment of no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina has certainly been a worthwhile move, but it is clear that most of the carnage has been done by weapons that are utilized in land battles. Therefore, to stop this carnage, it is necessary to prevent Serbian land movements which have not been included in any of the resolutions passed by the Security Council.

The arms embargo against the legitimate government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has practically deprived the Muslims of their inherent right of self-defence. Furthermore, the impossibility of rapid dispatch of humanitarian assistance has aggravated the condition. These two factors have greatly undermined the capacity of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to resist aggression. Aware of this fact, the Serbs have further increased the intensity of their attacks.

Now that the besiegement of the oppressed people in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been tightened from all sides, it is expected that the United Nations, in a historic and decisive measure, lift the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, and establish safe air and land corridors for unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance in order to alleviate, to some extent, the prolonged agony of the defenceless people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under such

circumstances, at least a balance is struck between the two parties involved and the people are allowed to exercise their legitimate right of self-defence.

It is acknowledged that establishing a durable and just peace in the region is subject to attending to the legitimate demands of the oppressed people of this unequal war, and that imposing the desires of the aggressor upon the weakened party will lead to a new crisis making the situation even more complicated.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to continue to exchange views with Your Excellency in order to give effects to its role in putting an end to Serbian aggression against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to achieve peace.

(Signed) Dr. Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Tehran



Security Council

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20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1991 TO
30 SEPTEMBER 1992

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949) of 7 March 1949, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1991 to 30 September 1992. 1/

Notes

1/ A limited number of copies of this report in English were received by the Secretary-General on 7 April 1993. Copies have been circulated to members of the Trusteeship Council under the symbol T/1969.



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LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that Armenia's current foreign policy activities, which are designed to conceal from the international community that country's direct involvement in the acts of aggression and occupation of territories of Azerbaijan, compel me to recall the following facts.

1. The aggression perpetuated by Armenia against Azerbaijan with a view to acquiring new territories is nothing more or less than the implementation, by military means, of an act passed by that country's supreme legislative authority - a resolution of the Supreme Council of Armenia, adopted as long ago as 1989.

2. Following this with further gross violations of the sovereignty of the Azerbaijani State, the Supreme Council of Armenia adopted a resolution on the formation in Azerbaijani territory of 12 electoral districts and the holding in those areas of elections to the Supreme Council of Armenia. This led, in May 1990, to the holding in the territory of Azerbaijan by representatives of the Armenian Government of illegal elections to the Supreme Council of Armenia. Subsequently, the Supreme Council of Armenia adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of the deputies of the Supreme Council of Armenia, including those deputies who had been elected in the territory of Azerbaijan, in Nagorny Karabakh.

It should be noted that this resolution was signed by Mr. L. Ter-Petrosian, at the time Chairman of the Supreme Council of Armenia and currently President of the Republic of Armenia.

The Supreme Council of Armenia elected at that time remains in place, and the deputies illegally elected in the territory of Azerbaijan are full members of the Armenian Parliament, participating in its work and voting on various legislative and State acts, while many of them simultaneously hold leadership positions in the so-called Nagorny Karabakh Republic.

3. The Supreme Council of Armenia has also adopted a resolution on the incorporation of plans for the economic development of Nagorny Karabakh into the State programme for the economic development of Armenia.

4. After Armenia's admission to membership in the United Nations and to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Supreme Council of Armenia adopted as a resolution in June 1992 which, according to a Radio Erevan report of 10 July 1992, stressed that, on the basis of international law, and considering as unacceptable the recognition of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic as an integral part of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Council of Armenia had decided to:

- Defend, from the territory of the Republic of Armenia, the Nagorny Karabakh Republic and its population;
- Reject any acceptance by the Republic of Armenia of any instrument recognizing the Nagorny Karabakh Republic as an integral part of Azerbaijan;
- Undertake military mobilization in the Republic of Armenia.

As can be seen from the above, Armenia, brazenly flouting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and totally ignoring international law, first adopted legislation on a unilateral basis to annex part of the territory of another State and then extended, de jure and de facto its jurisdiction over this territory, including in the military sphere.

I would draw particular attention to the fact that, since the referendum on Armenian sovereignty, the Supreme Council of Armenia has adopted no legislative acts setting aside the effect of the above-mentioned resolutions, which remain in force and are being implemented; to make matters worse, new acts are being adopted.

It is perfectly clear that all these facts irrefutably bear witness to Armenia's intentions to expand its territory at the expense of the territories of another State, namely Azerbaijan, intentions which are currently being put into effect through aggression and the occupation by the armed forces of Armenia of more than 10 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan.

Armenia's ill-disguised territorial claims on Azerbaijan, its continued aggression against a sovereign State and its refusal to withdraw its troops from occupied Azerbaijani territories, thereby seriously jeopardizing peace and security in the region, convincingly demonstrate that the time has come for the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to take effective measures to halt Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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20 April 1993
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Recently, in a number of official documents prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and Security Council and dealing with the major conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and especially in connection with the massive aggression in the Kelbajar district, the name "Nagorny Karabakh" has been used without any indication of the fact that the area belongs to the Azerbaijani Republic.

Perhaps this was due to an oversight or to stylistic considerations; however, a number of other circumstances compels us to assume that the terminology used in official documents dealing with this problem, imposed on the United Nations by the Armenian side, is one of the elements of Armenia's carefully conceived strategy to provide a legal basis for and justify its consistent plan to seize Nagorny Karabakh from Azerbaijan.

The current phase of Armenia's open aggression against Azerbaijan was preceded by the Armenian Parliament's passage of an act on Armenia's annexation of Nagorny Karabakh, an area that the entire international community recognizes as an integral part of Azerbaijan. Yet for some time Armenia has been circulating letters within the United Nations from the so-called "Nagorny Karabakh Republic" in which, in particular, the fact that military actions are being conducted against Azerbaijan was openly admitted.

At the same time, efforts are constantly being made to assure us that the Republic of Armenia is not questioning Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and has nothing to do with the military actions that have led to the occupation of more than 10 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan.

Under these circumstances, the use of the designation "Nagorny Karabakh" in Secretariat and Security Council documents without any acknowledgement that the area belongs to Azerbaijan suits Armenia, which has occupied almost all of Nagorny Karabakh and is trying to make the world forget that the area is part of Azerbaijan, but absolutely does not suit Azerbaijan, which is waging a just struggle for its territorial integrity.

S/25635
English
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In the light of the foregoing, we request that in the future the following designation for the region be obligatory in all official United Nations documents prepared by the Secretariat and the Security Council: "Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic". This will effectively confirm Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and sovereignty and the inviolability of its borders.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, the text of the Appeal by the employees of the Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company addressed to you in connection with the special economic problems arising from the carrying out by Ukraine of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see annex).

I kindly request Your Excellency to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Appeal

The sailors and other employees of the Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company have great respect for the United Nations and the Secretary-General.

The highly complex problems facing our company - the largest Ukrainian shipping company on the Danube - and the huge economic losses that it is incurring as a result of the tightening of the embargo against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have prompted us to make this Appeal.

Since the sanctions went into effect, the Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company has not once violated the embargo. Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) are being strictly implemented, a fact that can be attested by representatives of United Nations missions in Ukraine and other countries of the Danube.

While we support the decisions of the international community, we believe that the application of sanctions against one country should not result in heavy economic losses and moral suffering for other countries.

As a result of the increasingly stringent measures and the imperfect regulating and monitoring mechanism, our company's fleet has virtually halted its commercial shipping on the Danube. Ukrainian export and import shipping on the Danube in bilateral trade with Hungary, Slovakia, Austria and Germany are paralysed. Also paralysed is our company's traditional transport of cargo in transit from the aforementioned countries to ports of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, India and South-East Asia.

Our cruise line operating on the Danube "from the Alps to the Black Sea", which for 30 years has been popular among Europeans and Americans, has been halted.

Because of shipping delays, losses have been incurred not only by our foreign partners but by suppliers - Ukrainian metallurgical combines and coal mines.

The economic losses - both actual and those which will be incurred by the end of 1993 - from the halting of shipping on the Danube are estimated at US\$ 350 million. The current idleness of our fleet is leading to the bankruptcy of the company, whose fixed assets total over US\$ 2 billion, unemployment and the loss of livelihood for the 250,000 employees of the company and the more than 100,000 members of their families.

In the light of the foregoing, we demand compensation for our losses.

In its efforts to find optimal arrangements for implementing United Nations resolutions, our company has, on more than one occasion, initiated multilateral meetings with all interested parties. In the port of Izmail, the conditions necessary for the work of the United Nations mission were created.

Unfortunately, all our hopes that it would be possible to ensure normal work on the Danube, under the supervision of the mission, have not been met.

The Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company urgently appeals to you to provide assistance, within the shortest possible time, in elaborating a rational and efficient mechanism for monitoring cargo in transit along the Danube through Yugoslav waters, and effectively coordinate the actions undertaken by all representatives of United Nations missions.

We sincerely hope that all countries Members of the United Nations will understand the extremely complicated situation in which the Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company finds itself as a result of the application and tightening of the sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

This Appeal was adopted at a collective meeting of the sailors and other employees of the Ukrainian Shipping Company on 13 April 1993.

(Signed) A. F. TEKHOV
General Director of the Ukrainian
Danube Shipping Company



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25637
20 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh violations by the Iranian side of the cease-fire provisions and the terms governing the area of separation between the two sides during the period from 25 March to 9 April 1993.

1. On 25 March 1993, a fishing launch belonging to the Nasr Fishing Association in Faw went out to fish south-east of Mina' al-Amiq, with the following fishermen on board:

- (a) Talabah Husayn Haydar;
- (b) Abbas Talabah Husayn;
- (c) Faraj Qasim Zahir;
- (d) Adil Abbud Nasih.

The above-mentioned launch was attacked by an Iranian twin-engine vessel carrying four armed men in civilian clothing. After tying up their hands, blindfolding them and forcing them to board the Iranian vessel, the Iranians took the Iraqi fishermen, with their fishing launch in tow, to Mina' Mahjur. The Iraqi fishermen were then put in jail and interrogated by an Arabic-speaking interpreter. On 8 April 1993, the fishermen were released at the same spot where they were abducted.

2. At 0800 hours on 30 March 1993, a group of men from the Iranian side, estimated to number 15, were seen digging and then roofing three firing posts in front of the Saddam guard post at geographical coordinates 420560. At 1000 hours on the same day, the work was completed and the Iranian group withdrew to the Iranian rear. The positions dug are only 100 metres distant from the international boundary line inside the area of separation.

3. At 0800 hours on 31 March 1993, a group of soldiers from the Iranian side, estimated to number 15, were seen erecting barbed wire near the firing positions dug in the Iranian area, as reported in paragraph 2 above, opposite the Iraqi units and in front of the Saddam guard post at geographical coordinates 420560.

At 1050 hours on the same day, the group completed its operations in the area of separation.

4. At 0820 hours on 1 April 1993, a group of men from the Iranian side, estimated to number nine, were seen digging a position and positioning sacks of earth in front of the Fakkah post at geographical coordinates 533503. The position dug is 500 metres distant from the international boundary line inside the area of separation.

5. At 1015 hours on 2 April 1993, 15 Iranian soldiers were seen strengthening communications trenches at the Iranian post in front of the Saddam guard post at geographical coordinates 4256. The communication trenches are 800 metres from the international boundary line inside the area of separation.

6. At 1700 hours on 3 April 1993, a group of Iranians, estimated to number seven, were observed strengthening positions in front of the Fakkah guard post at geographical coordinates 514501.

7. At 1400 hours on 4 April 1993, seven Iranian soldiers were seen strengthening a communications line at geographical coordinates 4457 inside the area of separation.

8. At 1700 hours on 6 April 1993, an Iranian Mercedes truck was seen carrying an estimated total of 41 large wooden crates. They unloaded them in front of the Fakkah guard post at geographical coordinates 514505 inside the area of separation.

9. At 0930 hours on 9 April 1993, an aircraft was seen flying over the Iranian units in front of the Fakkah guard post at geographical coordinates 518529. The said aircraft's flight was only 1,500 metres distant from the international boundary line.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25638
20 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia contained in document S/25482, I should like to deny categorically the allegations contained in that letter concerning "the ties that the Belgrade regime is strengthening with military establishments of Iraq".

The embargo imposed on Iraq by the United Nations has, in practice, brought a halt to all forms of intercourse with the countries of the world, including the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia.

Such wanton talk from the Mission of Croatia is intended to drag the name of Iraq into the conflicts of others for a political purpose. Furthermore, the United Nations ought not to be used as a forum for making allegations such as these lacking any factual basis whatever.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25639
20 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 8 to 13 April 1993.

8 April 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Khidr, Qurnah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah and Salman.

9 April 1993

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 7,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

At 1300 hours on 9 April 1993, two hostile aircraft dropped heat flares on the Saddam Dam area in the Ninawa Governorate. At 1310 hours, the same two aircraft dropped three cluster containers on the control point protecting the dam, wounding one soldier.

(b) Southern region: 35 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Khidr and Busayyah.

At 1404 hours on 9 April 1993, a hostile TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft overflew the town of Shatrah at an altitude of 20,000 metres and at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour. At 1548 hours, the aircraft was observed south of the Amghar area disappearing in the direction of Saudi airspace.

10 April 1993

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 7,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Ushbayjah, Salman and Busayyah.

11 April 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Salman and Lasaf.

At 1430 hours on 11 April 1993, a hostile aerial formation consisting of two aircraft and flying at an altitude of 7,500 metres broke the sound barrier over the city of Nasiriyah.

12 April 1993

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 1 sortie flown at a speed of 700 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 8,000 metres over the Ushbayjah area.

13 April 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Salman and Busayyah.

At 1250 hours on 13 April 1993, a hostile two-aircraft formation flying at an altitude of 7,000 metres broke the sound barrier over the city of Nasiriyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25640
20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a Joint Declaration by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mr. Alija Izetbegović and the President of the Croatian Community Herceg-Bosna, Mr. Maté Boban, on the recent fighting reported between the allied forces of the Bosnian Army and Croatian Defence Council, in its Croatian original and the English translation.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Joint Declaration by the President of the Republic of Bosnia
and Herzegovina and the President of the Croatian Community
Herceg-Bosna on 18 April 1993 at Zagreb

Zagreb, 18 April 1993

After talks on relations between Croats and Muslims, Alija Izetbegović and Maté Boban have concluded the following:

1. All disagreements regarding relations between the Croat and Muslim people of Bosnia-Herzegovina must be solved through political means.
2. There is no reason for hostilities between the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatian Defence Council Forces (HVO).
3. We order all units to cease hostilities immediately, release prisoners and through negotiation at all levels remove the causes of conflict.
4. Immediately establish responsibility and the aims of units and individuals for the beginning of hostilities.

Signed

Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

Signed

Maté BOBAN



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25641
20 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

In its letter, which was circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/25510), the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations referred to Robert Kotcharian as the "President of Nagorny Karabakh's Defence Committee".

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Kotcharian is a deputy to the highest legislative body of Armenia - the Supreme Council - from electoral district No. 99.

The fact that a member of the Armenian Parliament is the head of the armed forces of the so-called "Nagorny Karabakh Republic" is further evidence of Armenia's direct participation, through members of its Parliament, in the aggression being perpetrated against Azerbaijan.

This is also borne out by the statement made by Mr. Kotcharian himself, which appeared as the annex to the aforementioned letter, in which he provides information about the order he issued to the so-called "Nagorny Karabakh Republic" armed forces - which in fact are an expeditionary corps of the Armenian armed forces and which has occupied Nagorny Karabakh of the Azerbaijani Republic - "to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the defence of the people and borders of Nagorny Karabakh", which, in actual fact and as is well known, was the invasion by Armenian troops of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan.

This and other facts demonstrating Armenia's direct participation, which we reported in our letter to you (S/25634), in spite of Armenia's attempts to confuse the international community and hide the truth from it, are incontrovertible evidence of Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan.

I request that you and the members of the Security Council bear these facts in mind when you consider the situation and the report prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of your statement of 6 April 1993 (S/25539), and take appropriate measures under the Charter to halt Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan and impose appropriate sanctions against Armenia.

S/25641
English
Page 2

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25642
20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the deteriorating situation throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, caused by continuing and intensified Serbian aggression, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina strongly believes that current humanitarian efforts are inadequate at best.

Despite the agreements reached at the London Conference and numerous others thereafter, that Serbian heavy artillery would be neutralized, these weapons continue to be the root cause of most civilian deaths throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. In fact, more weapons arrive daily from Serbia and Montenegro.

In view of the lack of concrete international action to directly take control of or neutralize heavy weaponry, to interdict supply lines penetrating our Republic from Serbia and Montenegro, to stop the aggression against our Republic and to end the genocide targeting our people, the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be declared invalid. If this action is deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to United Nations personnel and their current mission, then the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina clearly requests that such missions be appropriately modified and that such United Nations personnel take precautionary measures and, if necessary, withdrawal.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25643
20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1993* FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The President, the Prime Minister and the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations have recently sent letters to the President of the Security Council in which they have arbitrarily, and without any evidence, accused Yugoslavia, the Serbian side and some leaders for events that have not taken place or for acts that have not been committed by them.

The fact that Croatia is increasingly resorting to such practice precisely at this moment - which is characteristic of its overall behaviour but which is not fitting in international diplomatic practice - and that this is done by its highest representatives can be understood only in the light of two elements. First, Croatia has no arguments to justify its aggression against the Republic of Serbian Krajina in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), sector South, its continued armed provocations in sector North, its attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the border with Montenegro and its military intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Secondly, Croatia has launched a propaganda offensive in order to cover up and warrant preparations for a major aggression against the territories of the Republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Srpska and possibly against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In this context, I wish to call your attention to some of the facts.

In his letter dated 19 March 1993 to the President of the Security Council, the Croatian Prime Minister did not deny at all the true and substantiated information on armed attacks by Croatian troops against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on its border with Montenegro. The UNPROFOR monitors and their headquarters have received full information about these incidents. Therefore, he has used the old divide et impera trickery by mentioning the alleged differences of opinion among representatives of Montenegro, Serbia, the federal authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Army of Yugoslavia. The objective is to lead the international public to believe in the absence of unity in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. in the aggressiveness of the highest federal authorities and the Army of Yugoslavia, allegedly dominated by Serbs.

* Received by the Secretariat on 20 April 1993.

Regarding the letter from the Croatian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, in which he referred to an alleged interview by Col. Stojan Spanovic to the Slovene daily Delo on 22 March 1993, I have to recall that Col. Spanovic denied that he had ever been interviewed by any of its journalists. It is a sheer fabrication, unfortunately also referred to by Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman himself in his letter to the President of the Council dated 24 March 1993 (S/25468, annex).

President Tudjman's main intention is to persuade international factors that an aggression is under way in Croatia and that "the Belgrade authorities are involved" in it, and to urge an emergency Security Council meeting. In doing so, Croatia is clearly counting on a benevolent attitude of the Security Council and of some other international factors towards its past behaviour in flagrant violation of its decisions.

The reality, however, is quite the opposite. The Croatian aggression in sector South began on 22 January and is still on, and Security Council resolution 802 (1993) has not been implemented to date. The position taken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been clear and consistent. We have never taken and will never take steps that would disrupt the peace process and undermine the activities of the United Nations, although Croatia has flagrantly violated the Vance plan and all the commitments under this peace-keeping plan.

As I said earlier, the whole propaganda "scam" of the Croatian side is designed to play low key on their true intentions, namely on a massive offensive on the Republic of Serbian Krajina, the Republic of Srpska and on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We are in possession of credible information that Croatia has been amassing 50,000 troops or 15 brigades, in addition to five 15,000-strong brigades already engaged in the aggression in sector South, for its attack on the areas under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia.

Taking into account that Croatia has 45,000 to 50,000 regular troops in former Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegović recently signed a military agreement, that President Tudjman said that "the lost territories must be regained by force", as well as the statements by the Croatian soldiers who defected and some specific preparations that have been speedily undertaken, it is beyond doubt that both Croatia and the Croat-Muslim coalition in former Bosnia and Herzegovina are preparing for a massive aggression and an all-out war. Lt. General Lars-Eric Waahlgren, Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), has been more fully informed about the deployment and preparation of the Croatian forces.

I deplore that some Council documents and recent moves by other international factors have not helped bring about an end to war and a peaceful settlement of the problems in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but objectively bring in force and encourage the Republic of Croatia and the Muslim forces loyal to Alija Izetbegović to impose their will upon the Serb people by force. They ignore that the use of force is not the way to achieve a just solution to the problem and to ensure a lasting peace in this region. I am confident therefore that the Council will not fail to take urgent steps to make it clear to all factors concerned, in particular

the parties to the conflict, that the world Organization can only mediate a negotiated and peaceful settlement of problems.

Continuing to show great respect for the authority of the United Nations and for its Security Council, I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the Council and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25644
21 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Recent reports of conflicts between the Bosnia and Herzegovina Army (ABH) and the Croatian Defense Council (HVO) have been greatly exaggerated as an ethnic conflict between Muslims and Croats.

This fighting is not a conflict based along ethnic lines. Rather, it is a conflict which is a consequence of the international community's arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the international community's failure to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to the besieged population in central Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The arms embargo denies both Muslims and Croats adequate defence capabilities in the face of barbarous aggression from Serbia and Montenegro. The arms embargo and the lack of adequate sustenance pits neighbour against neighbour for control of scarce resources.

If the two armies had adequate defence capabilities and if the population in central Bosnia were adequately assisted with humanitarian needs, conflict between local leaders would have never occurred.

Furthermore, I am pleased to report that the conflicts between the two armies have subsided today, as leaders from both sides have taken concrete and intensive measures to reallocate meagre resources. Despite the conflicts over the past two days, the alliance between ABH and HVO will be firmly sustained.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25645
21 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The President of the Security Council wishes to refer to resolution 819 (1993) adopted by the Security Council at its 3199th meeting on 16 April 1993 in connection with the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In paragraph 12 of the resolution, the Security Council decided to send, as soon as possible, a mission of members of the Security Council to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation and report thereon to the Council.

In accordance with that decision, the President wishes to report that he has had consultations with the members of the Council and that agreement has been reached that the mission will be composed of the following six members of the Council: France, Hungary, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Venezuela.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25646
21 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations of the Council held on 21 April 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by the reports on the outbreak of military hostilities between Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units north and west of Sarajevo. They are appalled by the reports corroborated by UNPROFOR of atrocities and killings, in particular the setting on fire of Muslim houses and the shooting of entire families in two villages by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units.

"The members of the Security Council strongly condemn this new outbreak of violence undermining the overall efforts to establish a cease-fire and achieve a political solution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demand that Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units cease immediately those hostilities and that all parties refrain from taking any action which endangers the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of the region, strictly comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict. They call upon all the parties to cooperate with the current efforts in this regard by UNPROFOR and Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"The members of the Security Council also demand that the Bosnian Serbs fully implement resolution 819 (1993), including the immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica, and allow UNPROFOR personnel unimpeded access to the town."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25647
21 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a self-explanatory letter dated 15 April 1993 with the request that it be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Permanent Representative

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English
Page 2

Annex

Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

On the subject of the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and further to our telephone conversation of today in which I convey to you my Government's offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, one third of the annual cost of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, in accordance with your request, I hereby confirm this in writing, with the clarification that this offer relates to the Secretary-General's preferred option of infantry units to the amount of \$47,130 million, of which the contribution of my Government would be \$15,710 million.

I trust that this offer will facilitate the satisfactory solution of the problems of UNFICYP's financing through assessed contributions, as proposed by the Secretary-General, most recently in his report of 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25647*
23 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a self-explanatory letter dated 15 April 1993 with the request that it be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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English
Page 2

Annex

Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

On the subject of the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and further to our telephone conversation of today in which I conveyed to you my Government's offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, one third of the annual cost of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, in accordance with your request, I hereby confirm this in writing, with the clarification that this offer relates to the Secretary-General's preferred option of infantry units to the amount of \$47,130 million, of which the contribution of my Government would be \$15,710 million.

I trust that this offer will facilitate the satisfactory solution of the problems of UNFICYP's financing through assessed contributions, as proposed by the Secretary-General, most recently in his report of 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25647**
26 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a self-explanatory letter dated 15 April 1993 with the request that it be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

S/25647
English
Page 2

Annex

Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

On the subject of the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and further to our telephone conversation of today in which I conveyed to you my Government's offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, one third of the annual cost of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, in accordance with your request I hereby confirm this in writing with the clarification that this offer relates to the Secretary-General's preferred option of infantry units to the amount of \$47,130,000, of which the contribution of my Government would be \$15,710,000.

We trust that this offer will facilitate the satisfactory solution of the problems of UNFICYP's financing through assessed contributions, as proposed by the Secretary-General, most recently in his report of 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25648
22 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning Security Council resolution 815 (1993) on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has repeatedly stated that it supports the Vance plan and that in view of the safety and the security of the Serbs in parts of the territory of the former SFR of Yugoslavia, it is necessary to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for a longer period of time - at least one year.

Even though the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supports the extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR, as contained in Security Council resolution 815 (1993), we consider that some of its provisions are unacceptable, being contrary to the Vance plan, particularly those contained in the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 5.

The unresolved status of Krajina, which is being considered within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, was the main reason that, at the request of Yugoslavia, UNPROFOR was deployed in the present areas. The provisions contained in the above-mentioned paragraphs create possibilities for arbitrary assessment of the objectives of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and consequently of the mandate of UNPROFOR. Such provisions prejudice the overall political settlement and the final outcome of the Conference, being therefore unacceptable to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25649
21 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 April 1993 (S/25608) has been brought to the attention of the Security Council. The Security Council takes note of the information contained therein.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25650
22 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the fact that any of the following actions, irrespective of a declaration of war, is defined as aggression under General Assembly resolution 3414 (XXIX):

"(a) The invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof;

(b) Bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State;

(g) The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein",

I consider it my duty on behalf of the Government of the Azerbaijani Republic to bear witness to the following facts (as of 19 April 1993).

I. Populated areas of the Azerbaijani Republic subjected by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia to aggression, capture and destruction. They were all subjected to "ethnic cleansing" of the Azerbaijani inhabitants, who were driven from their homes by armed force. Persons from among the peaceful population have been killed and wounded. At the current time the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia have occupied:

1. In the Aghdam district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by the Republic of Armenia) the village of Abdal, whose population numbered 1,012 persons, and the village of Kulably, with 1,413 persons.

2. In the Fizulin district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by the Republic of Armenia) the villages of Gorchak, 725 persons; Yukhary Veisally, 761 persons; Kovshadly, 1,087 persons; Kadisar, 1,987 persons; and Divanalilyar, 279 persons.

3. In the Lachin district (bordering on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by Armenia) a total of 123 populated areas with an overall population of approximately 50,000 persons. At the present time, under the guise of the so-called "Lachin humanitarian corridor" armed forces of the Republic of Armenia have captured and occupied 116 of the 123 populated areas. The entire Azerbaijani population has been forcibly expelled from these villages and towns.

Of the 1,835 square kilometres constituting the overall area of the Lachin district, Armenian armed forces have captured and occupied 1,680 square kilometres, which comprise 93 per cent of the district's territory. The remaining 7 per cent of the land is under constant aerial and artillery bombardment by the armed forces of Armenia.

4. In the Kelbajar district (bordering on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by Armenia) there is a total of 148 populated areas with an overall population of approximately 68,000 persons. All 148 populated areas of the district without exception were subjected to aggression, captured and occupied by Armenian armed forces; 65,980 persons (10,888 families) were evacuated and the fate of those remaining in the occupied area is unknown. Owing to the need to evacuate the civilian population as speedily as possible, continuous artillery bombardment by Armenian armed units and severe climatic conditions, part of the refugees in the mountainous area is missing and a large number of persons are currently in grave condition in civilian and military hospitals in Azerbaijan.

5. In the Kubatlin district (bordering on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by Armenia) the village of Eivazli, with a population of 78 persons, was captured.

6. In the Zangelan district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia) the following villages have been occupied: Gazynchi, with a population of 197 persons; Seidlyar, 72 persons; Kundgyshlak, 60 persons; Agkend, 111 persons; Pirveis, 70 persons; Dereli, 70 persons; Djhanbar, 60 persons; and Yukhary Këyali, 69 persons.

7. In the Kazakh district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia) the villages of Baganis Airym, 424 persons; Barkhudarly, 312 persons; Yukhary Askipara, 467 persons; Ashagi Askipara, 1,014 persons; Sofulu, 172 persons; and Kheirimli, 212 persons.

8. In the Geranboy district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by the Republic of Armenia) the village of Gyulistan, with a population of 750 persons, was captured.

9. In the Nakhichevan district of Azerbaijan (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia) the village of Kerki, with a population of 374, was occupied.

II. Populated areas of the Azerbaijani Republic which are being systematically subjected to aggression; invasion; attack; aerial, artillery and tank bombardment; and destruction. Persons from among the peaceful population have been killed and wounded. As of the present time the peaceful population has been completely or partially evacuated.

1. In the Agdam district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by the Republic of Armenia) the villages of Napravend, Karakirimli, Mollalar, Beiakhmedli, Jalaigylar, Kyurdlyar, Alimazagli, Aliagali, Djynli, Khydyrly, Chukhurmazhla, Sarygajly, Kiyasli, Akhmadavar, Alimardanly, Perioglular, Poladly, Shelli, Kasymly, Muganly, Shikhabaly, Seibaly, Bagbanlar, Ismailbeili, Marzili, Salakhly, Khatyrderbend, and Ashagy Mollalar. A total number of 50,004 persons were evacuated from these villages. Owing to the constant bombardment of the city by Armenian armed units, 17,000 persons from among the peaceful population were evacuated from the district centre of Agdam.

2. In the Fizulin district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied by the Republic of Armenia) the villages of Veisaly, Dilagarda, Zarger, Kabudilagarda, Yukhary-Yaglevend, Karvend, Dovletlyarly, Shakherjik, Seimakhmudlu, Yukhary Aibasanly, Mirzadjamally, Aleskerli, Dedli, Ishygly, Gajagedlyu, Djuvarly, Xalavsha, Kochakhmedli, Kargabazar, Arysh, Yal Pirakhmedli, Molla Veli, Khatynbulag, Karakellu, Ashagi Gyuzlyak, Yukhary Rafadinli and Ashagi Rafadinli. A total number of 37,589 persons were evacuated from these villages and the district centre of Fizuli.

3. In the Lachin district (bordering on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorny Karabakh area occupied by Armenia) the villages of Ashagi Farajan, Farajan, Safyan, Turklyar, Gyulyabir, Gasydere and Melik Akhmedli. A total of 59,483 persons were evacuated from this district because of aggression by Armenian armed forces.

4. In the Djebrail district (bordering on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic, occupied by the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Kushchular, Belyand, Kyshlak, Pamy, Gerazylly, Yukhary Gyuzlyak, Suleimanly, Efendilyar, Cherkend, Khalafli and Kerrar, as well as the district centre, the town of Djebrail. A total of 9,150 people were evacuated.

5. In the Kubatly district (bordering on the Republic of Armenia and on the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic, occupied by the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Khat, Tatar, Milanly, Basharat, Alikuliushagy, Dagudlu, Kadili Movlu, Mazra, Seitas, Shurnukh, Geyarabas, Khallava, Yukhary Djibikli, Ashagi Djibikli, Chaizami, Eyin, Chardakhly, Taroglu, Poladly, Mekhrili, Ashagi Khajamusakhly, Zar, Parjan, Saldash, Chereli, Boyunagyar, Balkygaya and Sarylykheshtab, as well as the district centre, the town of Kubatly. A total of 6,212 people were evacuated.

6. In the Zangelan district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Akbiz, Ashagi Emizli, Orta Emizli, Yukhary Emizli, Karababa, Kuyuderekheshteb, Otuzinji, Sheiflyu, Shaefly, Yusiflar, Karagel, Kechikli, Shotariz, Beshdali, Malatneshin, Kollu Gyshtag, Sobu, Meshadi Ismailly, Razdere

and Veshnali, as well as the town of Zangelan. A total of 2,833 people were evacuated.

7. In the Kazakh district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Kemerli, Farakhli, Kushchu Airum, Mazanly, Abbas Beili, Alpout, Kyzylgajly, Djafarli, Bala Djafarli. A total of 6,047 people were evacuated.

8. In the Akstafa district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Tatly and Kegnakyslak. A total of 1,447 people were evacuated.

9. In the Tauz district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Gajally, Myulkyulyu, Alibeili, Agdam, Chokhanabi, Asrikjirdakhan, Agbulak, Kiran, Munjuglu and Kosha. A total of 5,000 people were evacuated.

10. In the Kedabek district (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Karalar, Novosaratovka, Karabeller, Gajilar, Eiridere, Geyali, Kollu, Shinykh, Karabaglar, Zallanly, Djujanly, Mutudere and Novoivanovka. A total of 1,663 people were evacuated.

11. In the Nakhichevan area of Azerbaijan (bordering only on the Republic of Armenia), the villages of Bicheneg, Kyukyu, Yukhary Buzgov, Ashagi Buzgov, Avush, Yukhary Aiji, Djagazur, Danzik, Gyunnyut, Sadarak and Numunavi. A total of 12,350 people were evacuated.

III. The Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic, occupied by the Republic of Armenia

As a result of ethnic cleansing carried out by Armenian armed terrorists between 1988 and 1992 in the territory of Nagorny Karabakh, the following towns and villages with a predominantly Azerbaijani population were cleansed of their Azerbaijani population: Neshali, 342 people; Khojavend, 1,387 people; Akhullu, 575 people; Garadagly, 874 people; Kuneshli, 268 people; Muganly, 1,118 people; Amiralar, 1,207 people; Karkijakhan, 1,708 people; Kuropatkino, 717 people; Salakatin, 195 people; Gushchular, 114 people; Kosalar, 576 people; Djankhasan, 156 people; Djavadlar, 156 people; Yaalobakend, 191 people; Bashkend, 224 people; Garakaf, 125 people; Djamili, 660 people; Pashalar, 68 people; Chaikend, 242 people; Mamishlyar, 24 people; Koitala, 111 people; Malybeili, 2,323 people; Turshsu, 873 people; Yukhary Gushchular, 302 people; Ashagi Gushchular, 295 people; Dfamilyar, 33 people; Orta Gushchular, 247 people; Khanlyglaya, 209 people; Allahkgulular, 109 people; Zamanpaisy, 16 people; Imangulular, 213 people; Gaibaly, 175 people; Safikhanlar, 92 people; Khalafli, 135 people; Dyukanlar, 93 people; Mirzalar, 35 people; Khanaly, 349 people; Lachchinlar, 30 people; Zarysly, 278 people; Shiran, 152 people; Nabilar, 112 people; Syrkhavend, 1,486 people; Bash Kuneipaya, 704 people; Orta Kuneipaya, 238 people; Khalikli, 923 people; Khatynbeili, 277 people; Imarat Garvend, 1,111 people; Narynchlar, 467 people; Charakter, 705 people; and Umudlu 1,034 people, as well as the towns of Shusha, 16,400 people and Khojaly, 5,434 people, totalling 53 inhabited localities. A total of 45,662 inhabitants of Azerbaijani nationality have been expelled from these towns and villages by armed force.

Besides those listed above, a further 160 towns and villages of the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic, in which the Azerbaijani population

is a minority, have been subjected to total ethnic cleansing with the use of armed force, in the course of which there have been mass killings of civilians.

In total, some 54,000 Azerbaijanis have been the victims of ethnic cleansing in the Nagorny Karabakh area of the Azerbaijani Republic.

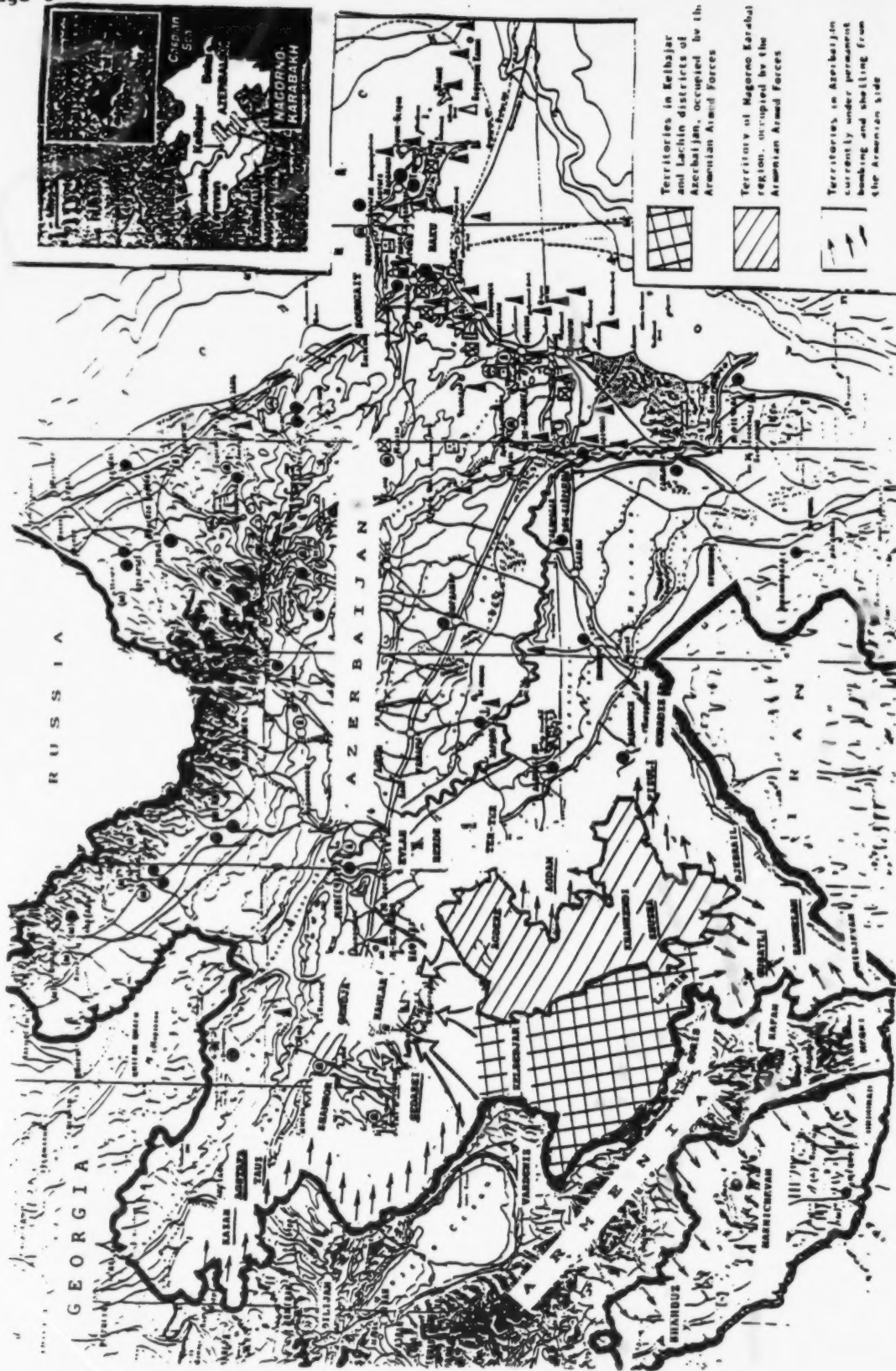
Meanwhile, according to reports received from Azerbaijan, Armenian armed formations are continuing their aggression against Azerbaijani towns and villages. Thus, on the night of 18 April, the armed forces of Armenia continued shelling frontier towns and villages of the Zangelan, Kedabek and Taz district of Azerbaijan. In the Zangelan district, the villages of Yukhary Emizli, Kollu Gyshlag, Shaefli, Shotaraz, Najaflar and Razdere were subjected to shelling. There has been wide-scale destruction of homes and community facilities. In the Kedabek district, the villages of Novoivanovka, Novosaratovka, Mor-Mor, Parakend and the district centre of Kedabek were subjected to shelling by Grad launchers, tanks and armoured fighting vehicles from the territory of the Krasnoselsk district of the Republic of Armenia. Houses were destroyed.

In the light of the above, we appeal to the Security Council to take effective steps:

- to put a stop to the aggression waged by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic;
- to halt the incursion of Armenian armed forces into the territory of Azerbaijan;
- to condemn the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic;
- to compel the leaders of the Republic of Armenia to withdraw their armed forces from the invaded and occupied territories of the Azerbaijani Republic;
- to impose all appropriate sanctions on the Republic of Armenia, as an aggressor and invader;
- to appeal to the Republic of Armenia to comply with the norms of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed map of the Azerbaijani Republic circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25651
22 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am referring to the letter of 21 April 1993 by the Bosnian Ambassador, Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey, to Your Excellency, in which once again an attempt was made to put the blame on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the civil war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the new outburst of killings and ethnic cleansing between Muslims and Croats by invoking a non-existing outside aggression. It is to be regretted that yet another call was launched for lifting of arms embargo at the time when the international community is intensifying the efforts for bringing peace to the suffering peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The statement by the President of the Security Council on the outbreak of atrocities and killings between Muslims and Croats of 21 April, and its substance, cannot be sidetracked by the introduction of untrue statements and additional formulations at the expense of the Serbian people, however fashionable it might seem at the moment. Peace could only be achieved by peaceful means and negotiations, not by one-sided pressure and force.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25652
22 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SLOVENIA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Security Council resolution 808 (1993), I would like to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter from H.E. Mr. Lojze Peterle, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, dated 16 April 1993, addressed to the Secretary-General, expressing the views of Slovenia with regard to the establishment of an ad hoc international tribunal for war crimes committed on the territory of some States in the region of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 16 April 1993 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 808 (1993), dated 22 February 1993, I should like to report on certain views that Slovenia holds with regard to the establishment of an ad hoc international tribunal for war crimes committed in the territory of some States created in the region of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

As I have already made clear in my letter of 26 February 1993, Slovenia supports the establishment of such a tribunal, which would prosecute those responsible for grave war crimes committed in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. My Government is convinced that the establishment of such a tribunal is a necessary and very important step, given the fact that those responsible for such crimes would be judged by an impartial judicial body as well as the fact that it could also contribute positively to the finding of solutions for the restoration of peace in the above-mentioned regions. In connection with the resolution and the material which has been prepared on the founding of the tribunal and which my Government has studied (proposals of France (S/25266), Italy (S/25300) and Sweden, on behalf of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/25307)), I should like to inform you of certain suggestions and comments of my Government.

The idea of the establishment of the tribunal has arisen because of the grave, systematic and mass violations of international humanitarian law, violations which have been committed and are still being committed in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Slovenia is not involved in the present conflict in the territory of the aforementioned States. It is true that a few days of armed conflict occurred in Slovenia at the end of June 1991 as a result of the aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army, but the dimensions of this are not comparable with what is happening in the two above-mentioned States. In addition to Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is not nor has been involved in these conflicts and has suffered no armed conflicts in its own territory. We are of the opinion that these facts are not sufficiently reflected in resolution 808 (1993), nor in the aforementioned documents.

These documents continuously speak of crimes committed in the territory of former Yugoslavia. Thus the territorial jurisdiction of the future international court is also determined as being for the entire territory of former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

We think that it would be more logical for the facts noted above to be reflected also in the territorial jurisdiction of the proposed tribunal, so that it would be limited to those regions where mass and grave breaches of humanitarian law and law of armed conflicts have actually taken place and are continuing, for which reason the court is being established, at which point it would also be worth adding that these crimes have been committed after the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The purpose of these comments is not for Slovenia to avoid the jurisdiction of the tribunal

but for us to express our desire that the tribunal's jurisdiction is balanced more with the actual state of affairs.

I should like to once again assure you that Slovenia will cooperate most surely and fully with the tribunal, even if the Security Council decides on some other territorial jurisdiction than the one here proposed. In such a case we would expect our suggestions to find an appropriate place in your report, which will be prepared in accordance with paragraph 2 of the resolution, as well as in the documents which will define the work of the future tribunal in greater detail.

In certain materials, 25 June 1991 is proposed as the starting date for the jurisdiction of the international tribunal. This is the day independence was declared in Slovenia as well as in Croatia. We would like to stress that this day was not associated with any kind of violence, that the declaration of independence was a peaceful act and that this was not an act aimed against anybody. Given this, we are of the opinion that this date is most unsuitable to be linked with the establishment of the tribunal for war crimes.

More suitable would be dates when conflicts arose which mark the beginning of war in the aforementioned States created on the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A different approach could also be possible, that is, that the preparations for war are taken into consideration (the sabre-rattling of politicians in Serbia, violence in Kosovo) by way of analogy with the solutions at the trials in Nürnberg in respect of the responsibilities of the political leaders of the Third Reich for making war.

With regard to the jurisdiction of the tribunal ratione materiae, we are of the opinion that it should be limited only to those grave breaches committed en masse and systematically. Other violations would fall under the competence of national legislation or courts.

In our opinion the principle of legality (nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege) would be most consistently served if the international court applied the provisions of chapter XVI of the Penal Code of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the text which was enacted in July 1990. These provisions are in total accordance both with the valid international law governing genocide as well as war crimes and crimes against humanity. Such a course of action is also envisaged in the Swedish proposal, but the authors themselves recognize that they have not been able to study carefully the provisions of the penal code and thus a few changes will have to be suggested. We propose that the international court applies the following articles: 141, genocide; 142, war crimes against the civilian population; 143, war crimes against the wounded and sick (which the Swedish proposal does not mention); 144, war crimes against prisoners-of-war; and 145, organizing groups for and inciting to genocide and war crimes, which includes the policy-makers, the designers of and implementers of plans for executing war crimes, conspiracy, etc.). Apart from this, the following criminal acts would fall within the jurisdiction of the international tribunal: article 148, use of prohibited means of war; article 152, destruction of cultural and historical monuments; and article 152, inciting to military aggression.

The provisions of chapter XVI also differentiate between grave breaches, which are included in the above-mentioned articles, and other criminal acts which are not committed en masse and systematically. The latter are incriminated in the following provisions of this law: article 146, illegal killing and causing of wounds to the enemy; article 147, illegal confiscation of possessions of those killed and wounded in the battlefield; article 148, use of prohibited means of war, if such acts are not committed en masse and systematically; article 149, violation of parliamentary rights; article 150, brutality towards the wounded, patients and prisoners-of-war, if such acts are not committed en masse and systematically.

The above-stated provisions of the Penal Code of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are valid law in all the States that have been created in the territory of former Yugoslavia. All these States have in their Acts of Independence, in one way or another, and with certain restrictions and appropriate adaptations, accepted the previously valid penal code, but such restrictions do not refer to the above-mentioned acts. The only exception here is the death penalty, which in some States, including Slovenia, has been abolished, but not in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are of the opinion that this should not be an obstacle to the application of the aforementioned valid legislation, while the international legal document on the establishment of the court could determine the highest and lowest sentence of imprisonment.

We trust that our suggestions and comments will contribute to the most appropriate mandate of the international tribunal and to its effectiveness.

(Signed) Lojze PETERLE
Minister for Foreign Affairs
